

Domestic Violence Funding

Small Group Discussion

Report Out

Table 1

Facilitator: Melanie Starns

Current Formula Factors

Need to find data if there is a higher prevalence of domestic violence amongst minority populations. If so, which populations? Ensure that it is quality data.

Is there an impact of poverty? Is there data to show domestic violence is higher in low-income (poverty) or is it a factor in the type of service used like shelters

Philosophically the formula should allow for a continuum of services that communities need and recognize that is can vary from community to community.

Use of Utilization Data

What is the base we are trying to fund – at a minimum what can we have in every community? What would be important and what factors would be included? You have to think about insurance would that be considered as part of a base? A focus group might be needed to determine this.

Point was made that insurance is very expensive and perhaps we need collective bargaining.

What are we trying to fund?

Do we need a shelter in every community or outreach? What are we looking at?

Ratio of population vs people served in all services. Shelter, hotline, and outreach.

Length of stay has to be a factor. The longer the stay, the fewer people you can keep.

Explore impact of using urban cluster data.

Service Priorities

What is residential? As our services are changing are we needing other types of residential i.e. If you are using hotels, is that residential or non-residential. Need to be clearly defined.

Significant work around hotlines and how we can use hotline as case coordination in longer discussion that would keep folks from having to go to shelter.

Need Outreach Coordinators for each community that is becoming an essential part in helping people transition from emergency and transitional into the community. DES should make this type of position a priority.

Other Quantifiable Factors

Consider square miles from a formula used in another state.

Research the potential impact of the Affordable Care Act impact services.

Table 2

Facilitator – Lynn Larson

Current Formula Factors

Making sure there is a defined level and that people understand what is the expectation. Is there a reasonable amount to consider if we are using utilization?

We are fine with population; however there should be a demonstrated need, especially for new providers. Want to ensure that there is a consideration for those with experience and longevity.

Base should be applied across the board with consideration for the minimum time in the field and the rural component.

Use of Utilization Data

Standardized method to ensure that everyone understands where the data is coming from.

Everyone is analyzing the data in the same way so as it is being reported it is standardized and everyone understands what they are reporting. Ensure the data is accurate.

Ensure that there are trends that can impact data e.g. budget cuts back or immigration factors.

Ask for a standing committee that evaluates the trends and conduct periodic reviews.

Service Priorities

Consideration of the number of shelters in one geographic area and the competition that it creates.

Special population and diversity e.g. aging and refugee

Considering tapping into other fund sources resulting from a collaborative approach and what other collaborations do we have within that community.

Quantify quality and having a clear cut discussion on what quality means and how we define it and apply it.

Consumer satisfaction and how we can value that component related to service priorities.

Big one – addressing the barriers; determine how organizations are moving towards addressing needs like employment, transportation, child care, and are organizations moving towards addressing the needs collaboratively or independently.

Crisis counseling is very important.

Other Quantifiable Factors

High Risk - how could we create a component to represent high risk?

If we continue with utilization, we need to make sure that it does not keep people inappropriately in a shelter. Concerned that this may lead to a behavior that is opposite from the current trend of providing non-residential services.

Table 3

Facilitator – Laura Guild

Current Formula Factors

The group stated they did not want a base.

Discussed the various rural factors that need to be considered such as less resources, not funding opportunities, and transportation

Transportation was specifically discussed and one of member came of up with a way to quantify transportation need using the following methodology:

- A. Number of people served,**
- B. Number of people served, who required transportation services,**
- C. Cost of transportation services provided, and**
- D. Number of people who required transportation services, but could not be served.**

With this information, we could establish:

- E. Percent of people requiring transportation services, in relation to the total population served: $B \text{ divided by } A$.**
- F. Cost of transportation services provided per person: $C \text{ divided by } B$.**
- G. The anticipated transportation costs for the number of people who could not be served: $D \text{ times } F$.**

This information could also be available by geographic area.

It might also be helpful to track each type of transportation expense and the number of people served (not unduplicated) by type, i.e. staff mileage

for client transportation services (and maybe staff time), vehicle costs (including fuel, insurance, taxes, repair/maintenance), bus tickets, etc.

Use of Utilization

Total population served and what percentage that is to the rest of the county.

Build in non-residential data into utilization.

Service Priorities

Housing is a priority – however we need to define what housing means in today's expanded definition of a continuum of housing.

Ensure we have highest level of cultural competency

Child care was mentioned but no specific recommendations.

Table 4

Facilitator: Raoul Sada

Current Formula Factors

Comfortable with the formula itself, however the process of how it was implemented needs to be improved.

Discussed the concept of having a minimum and maximize changes to funding or a phase in of reductions or increases.

Use of Utilization

Utilization is important however in the rural areas should hang on to the importance of availability in rural area.

Service Priorities

Consideration for special groups i.e. refugee, aging, that may be socially isolated. Those groups and their needs are quantifiable.

Table 5

Facilitator: Yvonne Taylor

Current Formula Factors

Consider the possibility, regionalization of several smaller counties be developed for funding but not for service provision.

To the extent possible, include law enforcement data.

Use of Utilization

Count children's bed nights not just single adults or clarify the formula. Include cribs in availability information.

Use utilization data not availability data.

Service Priorities

First priority is Emergency Shelter and Transitional housing.

Other services needed but not listed by priority:

Legal Services for civil and family law

Housing subsidy and community based case management

Prevention services for Youth

Rapid Re-Housing

Domestic Violence services for Youth

Better data reporting systems than Shelterbase

Strengthen CONTACTS hotline

Develop clear definitions of services (service priorities)

Other factors

There is a concern that programs are narrowing their service populations.

There is a growing unwillingness to serve people with co-occurrence or who do not have “recent” incident of domestic violence. There should be a way to guarantee there is no “cherry picking” (selection) of who programs will serve. Example in homeless you can only turn away one of four.

Need to find a way to quantify the number of involuntary exits.

Need a conversation about quality.

No change in formula before 2015.

Allow for sufficient notice when changes are to be made.